

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

**CHILDREN'S PARIS HATS.**—Just received and on hand for sale, a large quantity of Children's Paris Hats, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**HATS of the best material and workmanship.**—To be purchased at the well known establishment of HATZEL & LEON, 100 Broadway, New York. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**Ladies who desire to keep "the winter of our discontent" at bay,** by obtaining the delicate and beautiful "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**For Tipplers, Dealers and Miscellaneous.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**FURS! FURS! FURS!**—The "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**\$100,000 worth of Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinos, Paramattas, Cashmeres, Delaines, &c.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**SHAWLS! SHAWLS!**—A large lot of Shawls, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**NOT CLOTHES.**—The "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**Gentlemen's Furnishings.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**New Goods and Great Bargains.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**SHAWLS, SHAWLS.**—A large lot of Shawls, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS!**—A good stock of Cloaks, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**RIBBONS! RIBBONS!**—A splendid stock of Ribbons, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**LADIES' BEAVER BONNETS.**—A large lot of Beaver Bonnets, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**HOUSEKEEPERS, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER CLOTHING.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**PERFECT SHIRTS.**—Gentlemen complain sometimes that their shirts don't fit. At J. H. B. & Co., we have a large stock of perfect shirts, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**TREASONOUS SACRIFICE!**—Wonderful low prices for English iron-plate, made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**SELLING OFF.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALE.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**Dress, Double-sole, Fishing, Hunting, Walking, Riding, &c.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**22 NASSAU ST.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**MISS JERVIS'S GOLD CANDY.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**ANTI-REFRIGERATORS.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**KOSSUTH.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**PATENT POLIAN PIANO-FORTES.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**J. F. LAMBERTON, No. 109 Broadway.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**Oh no! I never mention it.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**A RAILROAD SUPERINTENDENT.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**FOWLER & WELLS, Phonographists and Publishers.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**Dr. Banning's Patent Braces, and nerve-filling Rupture Trusses.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**THE NEW-YORK CANALS.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**THE WEATHER ON LAKE ERIE.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

**There is considerable ice in the Black River, and the boats are running their regular trips.**—A large quantity of "Paris Hats," made of the finest material, and in the latest style. They are offered for sale at a very low price, and are suitable for the winter season. For sale by J. H. B. & Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 2, 1851.

## For Europe.

The next number of *The Tribune* for European circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Africa sails from this port To-Morrow, at 12 o'clock.

## Topics of the Morning.

Far the most extraordinary intelligence that it has fallen to our lot to record this many a day, will be found in this day's *Tribune*. Without, as we think, the shadow of justification, and most indubitably without any provocation, a British brig-of-war sailed into an unarmed and defenseless American steamer, with five hundred citizens on board. This was done under pretense of enforcing certain port dues said to be payable to the fancied authorities of the Mosquito Kingdom. Not satisfied with having fired on the steamer twice, and after, under the peremptory orders of the Captain of the brig, the Prometheus had returned to her anchorage, he compelled her, under threats, to extinguish her fires, and place herself completely at his mercy. What may be the result, this is not the place to conjecture; but the fact stands before the world, leaving no possible doubt in the mind of any man, that a British man-of-war has offered an unprovoked, wanton and cowardly insult to the flag of America.

From South America we hear that Rosas and Oribe were still holding their own, and the former making wonderful efforts to raise an army.

The election of Speaker to the House appears, by our dispatches from Washington, to have resulted as we predicted. Linn Boyd was elected yesterday by a considerable majority.

The Senate discussed at some length the right of Mr. Mallory, of Florida, to take his seat pending the trial of Mr. Yulee's petition. Finally, a Committee of five members was appointed to take the petition into consideration, and Mr. Mallory was duly sworn, and took his seat.

Several Senators gave notice of new bills, some of them of great importance. Among them are, by Mr. Clemens, a bill to establish a National Central Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific; a bill to reduce postage on Newspapers, and provide for a regular uniform rate of postage; and a bill to establish a line of Ocean Steamers from San Francisco to China via the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. Foote gave notice of a joint resolution of both Houses, tendering to Kossuth the hospitality, protection and admiration of the Nation.

The election of Mr. Boyd as Speaker of the House evinces no tendency toward either of the Democratic Presidential aspirants. His personal popularity conduces to the harmony and union that characterized his election. There was some petty sparring between the parties on the new issue of the compromise measures. All the nominees of the Democratic Caucus have been duly elected by the House.

We commend a spicy passage from Gov. Means' (S. C.) message to all saviors of the Union, and give as much thereof as we could.

As a pleasant corollary, the proceedings of the Cooperative Convention of South Carolina will be read.

## Kossuth.

In all probability another day will not have elapsed ere the great Hungarian has set his foot upon our shores.

The American people will receive him with a degree of enthusiasm unparalleled in our history, save, perhaps, by the reception of La Fayette. His journey through the land promises to be a triumphal progress. The popular masses will hail him with ovations as sincere as they are universal. Municipal authorities and Legislatures will do him honor. Everywhere he will be welcomed with joy and listened to with interest. His coming among us is then an event of magnitude, and of its influence something must remain.

This welcome is the tribute of a free people to a man whose character and career have rendered him an eminent representative of free principles. It is not for the person alone, nor for his past achievements and sufferings alone, nor for Hungary alone, nor for the principles of freedom alone that this tribute is prepared, but for them all together. It is to the martyr of the liberty of the press, to the wise and patient parliamentary combatant for the constitutional liberties of his country; to the political leader whose first use of power was in procuring the release from feudal burdens and the enfranchisement of millions of his countrymen; to the statesman who, while yielding nothing of the just rights of his people, anxiously and carefully avoided a dangerous rupture with the house of Austria as long as its avoidance was possible; to the chieftain who, when imperial treason had left no other choice than slavery or resistance, boldly embraced the latter, and with fertility of genius almost boundless, organized armies, provided munitions, created public credit, and inspired the whole nation with a spirit of heroic resolution that has not and never can be quenched; to the exile who, after poverty and force have done their worst, bates not a jot of heart or hope, but with stern serenity and unswerving devotion pursues the clear, and the weather weathered.

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Undoubtedly the most active impulse in Kossuth's mind is patriotism. His duty to his country he has always regarded as the first of duties. He himself is nothing and his country everything in his estimation. Not only the fact that he is one of her children, but the position in which he has been placed, hold him forever and without relaxation to her service. But her cause Providence has willed to be the cause of Europe and of humanity, and thus the patriot pleading in behalf of Hungary and against her oppressors, is not confined to the interests of that country; he is the advocate of universal rights, of the liberties of a continent, of the welfare of the race. On such a mission he comes to America. It is not too much to anticipate for the ideas and the aspirations he knows how so eloquently to set forth a sympathetic, candid audience, which will appreciate every argument, give its just value to every argument, and see things honestly and manfully as they are.

**What is our True Policy?**  
"Suppose our exports of produce have exceeded our imports by \$30,000,000, and to this had been added our receipts from the country, would this state of things have been more hopeful than that now existing?"

So inquires *The Journal of Commerce*; and we are bound to suppose this question to be honestly put, and that *The Journal* supposes the persons "who mourn over the amount of our imports" to entertain ideas similar to those here intended to be ascribed to them. If there are any who do so, we do not know them, and if our neighbors suppose such to be the view of those who advocate a change in the commercial policy of the country, it shows that they have much to learn. And as the question of the character of that policy is one of much importance, we could wish that they should study more carefully what are those views, and refute them if they can. If they cannot do so, let them unite with us. If they can, we pledge ourselves to unite with them in the maintenance of the present system, or even with Mr. Walker in his efforts to remove the remaining "shackles" upon trade.

We desire to see established the system which makes the largest trade, internal and external, and here *The Journal* and ourselves, as we suppose, agree. Trade is but an exchange of commodities, and neither individuals nor nations can sell unless they buy. They sell what they have in excess, be it gold, silver, iron, cotton, or cloth, and they buy what they need; and we have no more objection to the export of surplus gold than that of surplus wheat or cotton; and we should regard it quite as absurd to refuse to sell gold that we could not use as flour that we could not eat.

Having thus far agreed, the next question is as to what is the policy that enables us to sell to most advantage, and to make ourselves the largest customers to those who produce the commodities we desire to buy—the policy that makes the largest trade, and thus carries out most fully the views of our neighbors. "Free trade," say they, "makes large trade," and increase in the amount of trade is what they desire to accomplish—and so precisely it is with us.

*The Journal* says that trade is increased in amount by the policy of 1846, which renders our people more dependent on foreign markets, while by closing the outlets of labor in mills, mines and furnaces, it increases the number of our farmers and the quantity of commodities that must seek a market abroad. To this we object that it diminishes the domestic trade, as is shown in the fact that we now produce less iron by 400,000 tons than we did four years since, and that we work up less cotton by 160,000 bales than we did three years since, and that similar effects are observable in many other departments of trade. Here, certainly, is a great diminution in the amount of trade, and unless it be made up elsewhere, the object of *The Journal*—namely, large trade—will not be accomplished. Is it made up? Can it be? Let us inquire, and in this inquiry we beg *The Journal* to join, for if it can prove its point, we hold ourselves prepared to unite with it in its advocacy of the policy of 1846.

The less cotton we work up, the more we have to send abroad, and experience proves that the more we ship the less we get for it, and the less is our power to be customers to foreign nations. In evidence of this, we offer the following view of the operations of the past sixteen years:

Crop	Grain	Total	Exp.	Total	Value	Exp.	Total	Value
1835	1,000,000	\$200,000,000	1,200,000	\$60,000,000	1,200,000	\$60,000,000	1,200,000	\$60,000,000
1836	1,100,000	\$220,000,000	1,300,000	\$65,000,000	1,300,000	\$65,000,000	1,300,000	\$65,000,000
1837	1,200,000	\$240,000,000	1,400,000	\$70,000,000	1,400,000	\$70,000,000	1,400,000	\$70,000,000
1838	1,300,000	\$260,000,000	1,500,000	\$75,000,000	1,500,000	\$75,000,000	1,500,000	\$75,000,000
1839	1,400,000	\$280,000,000	1,600,000	\$80,000,000	1,600,000	\$80,000,000	1,600,000	\$80,000,000
1840	1,500,000	\$300,000,000	1,700,000	\$85,000,000	1,700,000	\$85,000,000	1,700,000	\$85,000,000
1841	1,600,000	\$320,000,000	1,800,000	\$90,000,000	1,800,000	\$90,000,000	1,800,000	\$90,000,000
1842	1,700,000	\$340,000,000	1,900,000	\$95,000,000	1,900,000	\$95,000,000	1,900,000	\$95,000,000
1843	1,800,000	\$360,000,000	2,000,000	\$100,000,000	2,000,000	\$100,000,000	2,000,000	\$100,000,000
1844	1,900,000	\$380,000,000	2,100,000	\$105,000,000	2,100,000	\$105,000,000	2,100,000	\$105,000,000
1845	2,000,000	\$400,000,000	2,200,000	\$110,000,000	2,200,000	\$110,000,000	2,200,000	\$110,000,000
1846	2,100,000	\$420,000,000	2,300,000	\$115,000,000	2,300,000	\$115,000,000	2,300,000	\$115,000,000
1847	2,200,000	\$440,000,000	2,400,000	\$120,000,000	2,400,000	\$120,000,000	2,400,000	\$120,000,000
1848	2,300,000	\$460,000,000	2,500,000	\$125,000,000	2,500,000	\$125,000,000	2,500,000	\$125,000,000
1849	2,400,000	\$480,000,000	2,600,000	\$130,000,000	2,600,000	\$130,000,000	2,600,000	\$130,000,000
1850	2,500,000	\$500,000,000	2,700,000	\$135,000,000	2,700,000	\$135,000,000	2,700,000	\$135,000,000
1851	2,600,000	\$520,000,000	2,800,000	\$140,000,000	2,800,000	\$140,000,000	2,800,000	\$140,000,000

From this it would seem to be quite clear that the amount of trade diminished with increase in the bulk of trade, and that the more we were forced to sell, the less we were able to buy. The largest export was in the period that followed the crushing of the domestic consumption in 1840, '41 and '42; and then it was that the value was least, while the diminished necessity for export which followed the building of mills in 1844, '45 and '46 was attended with increased power of purchase in foreign markets. Thus far it would seem, as we think, that the advantage lies with the advocates of the policy of 1842.

The more wheat we send abroad, the less must be its price. To this assertion *The Journal* cannot, we think, object; but if it should, we would beg to refer it to the fact that the present price in Illinois is but 45 cents, and that Genesee wheat now sells in this market at a dollar. Why does it? Is it not because domestic consumption is diminished by the closing of mills and furnaces? and if such be the case, is it not

obvious that the power to purchase abroad diminishes with increase in the necessity for selling abroad?

If we could raise the price of wheat, it would enable us to purchase more abroad, and to be better customers to foreign nations, who would then be better customers to us. How can this be done? Will not this object be accomplished by reopening per mills, furnaces and mines, and by building and opening new ones, and thus making a market for the labor of men who desire to work in mills and furnaces, and to work at the building of others, and do not desire to be compelled to raise their own food?

But, says *The Journal*, if you do not buy, you cannot sell. If the value of our exports should exceed by \$30,000,000 the value of our imports, we should be compelled to import gold when we ought to export it, while retaining all received from California, and then our situation would be far less "hopeful" than now. Agreed; but is it quite certain that when we cease to buy pig iron and cotton and woolen cloths, that we shall not purchase more sugar, tea, coffee, raw materials of manufacture, silks, books and pictures? On the contrary, is it not absolutely certain that in the increase in the value of our products resulting from diminution in the quantity that we must export, that we shall be able to purchase more from others—that the larger will be the bulk of inward freights as compared with that of outward ones—that the greater the value of the raw products of the earth—the larger will be the consumption of the farmer, and the larger his power to employ labor on his farm and to pay for labor employed in the mill and the furnace—that the greater the demand for labor, the larger will be immigration and the more rapid the increase in the demand for the products of the farm, and the more rapid the increase in the value of land—and that the larger the value of our imports of commodities and men, the greater will be the demand for ships, the larger the amount of trade, and the more rapid the augmentation of the population and wealth of the nation, and of its influence over the movements of the world? Are not, then, the interests of all the readers of *The Journal*—not even excepting the dealers in cotton goods and iron—to be benefited by the adoption of a policy that shall diminish our dependence on foreign nations, and increase our power to be customers to them? We put this question to our neighbors as Americans, and hope they will deem it worthy of a reply.

Before making it, we ask of them a calm consideration of the following important facts. The only manufacturers of the world that need to purchase food are the people of Britain, and their numbers are now diminishing from day to day, with the prospect that the rate of diminution will be more rapid from year to year. That it must be so will be obvious on stating the facts of the case—even those offered by *The London Times*, which so much desires to show the reverse. Our population advances at the rate of a million a year, and the whole increase is now being driven to the production of food and other raw commodities; or to the making of roads by which they may be brought to market. In the next five years—to say nothing of the next twenty—we shall add five millions to our producers of food, while the consumers of Britain will probably diminish a million, and what will then be the condition of our farmers? Can it be otherwise than obvious to our neighbors that a continuance of the present policy must inevitably be attended with consequences most injurious to the agricultural interest, and that the power of purchase must gradually decline, as it did in 1841 and 1842? Is it not, then, for the interest even of their importing readers that we should abandon our present system and return to that under which trade grew so rapidly as it did under the tariff of 1842?

We put this question to them, not as friends of one or of another interest, but simply as Americans, and as men who would desire to aid in promoting improvement in the condition of our people, and to witness the nation steadily advancing in its power to influence the movement of the world toward the establishment of free institutions; and it is as such that we ask them to re-examine the tendency of the two systems of policy. If they can show that their system tends most to the production of these effects, we will show ourselves prepared to unite with them. If they cannot, does not their duty to their readers, to their friends, and to the community in which they live, require that they should unite with us in advocating the re-establishment of the system that tends to increase the price of agricultural products by bringing the consumer to take his place by the side of the producer, and thus to increase the power to trade abroad by increasing the power to trade at home—basing a large external trade upon a vast internal one? We ask, therefore, an answer to this question, and hope it will be given in the same spirit in which it is put.

**WISCONSIN.**—According to our latest advices from the West, FARWELL's majority for Governor of Wisconsin will be at least 300.

**"A. B."** New-Brunswick, N. J., is informed that in our estimate of Dr. McClimock's Thanksgiving Sermon is too brief, and not sufficiently connected to a justice to the discourse. We rejoice that to enliven a man devoted his ability to thanking God for the Countess and blessing her has poured upon us, rather than to stigmatizing any other Christian people.

**MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**—The Primary Election of this "praiseworthy Institution for the election of a Nominating Committee takes place this evening at Clinton Hall. See advertisement.

**THE LANSING STATE JOURNAL.**—The 26th ult. has the returns from all the organized counties in the State but Chippewa, Houghton, Kalamazoo and St. Clair, and estimates that the vote will exceed 40,000, or a falling off of 10,000 since 1849. Robert McClelland, the Opposition candidate for Governor, will have a majority of 7,000. Townsend R. Gilley, the Whig candidate, so far as heard from, carries three counties. We suppose that no election was held in Gratiot, Oceana, Huron, Midland, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft, as these counties do not appear in the table in *The Journal* (the official paper of the State), or perhaps they have not been fully organized. McClelland runs ahead of Britain, the Opposition candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. When John S. Barry (Opp.) was elected Governor the first time in 1841, he had 5,326 majority; in 1843, Barry had 6,403, and in 1849, he had 3,297. Alpheus Felch (present Opposition U. S. Senator) had 3,807 in 1845; and in 1847, Epaphroditus Ransom (Opp.) had 3,649. The only closely contested elections were in 1837 and 1840. In 1837, Stevens T. Mason had 15,350 votes for Governor, to 14,673 for C. C. Townbridge (Whig). In 1840, Gen. Harrison carried the State, and William Woodbridge (Whig) the same year had 10,900 votes for Governor, to 17,782 for Elton Farnsworth (Opp.) With these exceptions, and the gubernatorial struggle in 1849, when Littlejohn (Ind.) received the general support of the Whigs over Barry, the Opposition have managed to control the State.